

drawn, and a new law given. That Christ did give a new law on this subject is abundantly evident.* With regard to divorce, it is as explicit as language can make it; and with regard to polygamy it is so plain as to have secured the assent of every portion of the Christian church in all ages. The very fact that there has been no diversity of opinion or practice among Christians with regard to polygamy, is itself decisive evidence that the will of Christ was clearly revealed on the subject. The temptation to continue the practice was as strong, both from the passions of men, and the sanction of the prior age, as in regard to slavery. Yet we find no traces of the toleration of polygamy in the Christian church, though slavery long continued to prevail. There is no evidence that the apostles admitted to the fellowship of Christians, those who were guilty of this infraction of the law of marriage. It is indeed possible that in cases where the converts had already more than one wife, the connection was not broken off. It is evident this must have occasioned great evil. It would lead to the breaking up of families, the separation of parents and children, as well as husbands and wives. Under these circumstances the connection may have been allowed to continue. It is however very doubtful whether even this was permitted. It is remarkable that among the numerous cases of conscience connected with marriage, submitted to the apostles, this never occurs.

* "The words of Christ (Matt. xix. 9) may be construed by an easy implication to prohibit polygamy; for if whoever putteth away his wife, and marryeth another, committeth adultery; he who marryeth another without putting away the first, is no less guilty of adultery; because the adultery does not consist in the repudiation of the first wife (for, however unjust and cruel that may be, it is not adultery), but in entering into a second marriage during the legal existence and obligation of the first. The several passages in St. Paul's writings, which speak of marriage, always suppose it to signify the union of one man with one woman."—Paley's Moral Phil. Book III. Chap. 6.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN GLASGOW. Thompson, the Abolitionist, versus Rev. R. J. Breckenridge.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Baltimore, published in the Baltimore Gazette. "Manchester, Eng., June 21, 1836. "I have been to be in Glasgow, Scotland, at a most fortunate time, as I had an opportunity of hearing the whole of a very able discussion between the renowned George Thompson, Abolitionist, and our highly esteemed fellow-citizen, the Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, on the subject of 'American Slavery,' as Mr. Thompson calls it. Mr. Breckenridge came to this country about two months ago, and soon after his arrival, there appeared in the public papers a challenge signed by Thompson, announcing that he would like to meet any American gentleman or clergyman to discuss the principles of Abolition, Colonization, &c., and Mr. B. accepted it. The disputants met in Dr. Wardlaw's Church, in Glasgow, on Monday evening, the 13th instant, and continued the discussion for five successive evenings, three hours each evening. Each was to occupy the rostrum for half an hour at a time. Dr. Wardlaw, the Chairman, first arose and stated the object and rules of the meeting, by which there was to be on the part of the audience, no expression of feeling, whether by applauding the speakers, or vice versa. After making a few remarks upon the different positions which each of the disputants held, and distinctly stating that Mr. B. was not a slave-holder or advocate of slavery, he resigned the floor to Mr. B., who began by saying that he was 'aware of the delicate position in which he stood before so large and respectable an assembly, (upwards of 1000) whose opinions were, he was sure, all leaning towards his opponent; but he besought their patient hearing, for he came not to advocate slavery, or even to dispute the right of foreigners to interfere in so momentous a question; but he had much fault to find with the mode which some foreigners had adopted to free our slaves; and which, if persisted in, he hoped to prove, would not only defeat their avowed object, but would be fraught with the most injurious results both to our nation and the slaves themselves."—During his half hour, he was listened to in silence and with attention; but it was easy to see, by the countenances of the audience, and even of the respectable committee who occupied the platform, that he was pleading against prejudice, and had a difficult task to perform.—Now, Thompson, their favorite, arose; and the first and each succeeding burst of eloquence (for he is a fluent and handsome speaker,) he elicited applause. Cries of 'Hear! hear!' rang through the house, in despite of all the worthy chairman could do to prevent it; and I was almost afraid Mr. B. would be utterly discouraged; but true Kentucky blood stirred in his vein, and nothing daunted, he again took his turn, and told the folks some facts they had never heard before. Curiosity and doubt now seemed to reign, till their champion again rose, and smoothed over things a little. The next evening Mr. T.'s arguments were pretty much a repetition of those advanced on the first, and Mr. B. told him so. Whispers were now running through the crowd that he (Mr. B.) was a 'clever chief'—dinner you think, my mon, that Thompson's caught a tartar, &c., &c. On Wednesday evening there was less applause for Thompson; and on Thursday, he was actually hissed, and Mr. B. warmly applauded. You may be sure I was delighted at the success of my townsman, and at the same time, I gave the good people of Glasgow credit for such good sense, now that they knew the whole truth; for it was not of downright falsehood that Mr. T. stood accused, but of not telling the whole truth of some of his dreadful tales. The last evening was not so interesting, but each speaker, at his parting address, was loudly cheered. Altogether, the discussion was highly interesting, and I have no doubt it will be productive of much good; especially as the debate is to be published in extenso."

TRICK FOR TRICK.—Johann Dodsengaged at Barnet, Vt. as a schoolmaster, and came recommended by his minister. His agreement with the committee was, that he should receive \$550 a year, and if he gave perfect satisfaction, he should receive \$200 more. Of course, at the end of the time he did not suit; (why should he have done so, when it would have cost the town \$200?) & he was furnished with a leave of absence. Johann could swallow any thing in reason, but this was too bad. To pacify him, they promised a recommendation of good behavior, and first rate qualifications as a school master, and of their perfect satisfaction with him. Johann was satisfied with the bargain, and the recommendation was given. Johann saw that all was right, and squaring up to the committee, he said, "I'll just thank ye for the \$200, according to agreement, for I've got your certificate to it in my pocket." The committee was beaten, and had to settle with Johann on his own terms. Boston Transcript.

A VOLUNTARY FOOL. I saw, in September, a young American in Switzerland, who had been so long in Europe, (two years only) that he had forgotten his own language; and though he did condescend to speak English at times, he spoke it so through the hairs of his mustaches, and he was so graceful in all his gestures, that he seemed to be the veriest fool I ever saw on earth. I took him for a fool, and a fool, especially such a fool, is a man out of the ordinary way, but from it something is to be learned. I sought his acquaintance and obtained it.—Judge then what was my surprise to find this man whom I had fancied to be a fool, to be a very sensible man. Yet every body made fun of him;—he was the butt of all company. And why? Simply because he had un-Americanized himself; and had somewhere picked up a voice and manner which he thought to be mighty fine; but which nevertheless was neither that of a man or brute beast.

A walking-stick, recently presented to Mr. Lopwith, surveyor of Newcastle, contains, in the dimensions of an ordinary cane the following materials for writing and drawing:—two inkstands, pens, penknife, ivory folder, lucifer matches, sealing wax and wafers, a water stamp, wax taper, several sheets of post-letter and card paper, a complete and highly-finished set of drawing instruments, ivory rule and scales, lead and hair pencils, Indian rubber Indian ink, a thermometer, and a beautifully well-poised magnetic compass. The whole are so arranged as to admit of any of the instruments being used with great facility. Newcastle Jour.

HAIR AND NAILS OF THE DEAD.—It sometimes happens that the hair and nails continue to grow after death, notwithstanding the decomposition of the body. The Journal des Savans mentions a female whose hair was found, forty-three years after the interment of the body, to have forced itself through the chinks of the coffin. This hair crumbled on being touched. During the middle ages, such phenomena caused the dead to be regarded as sojourners. Their bodies were dug up and after having been burnt, the ashes were scattered to the winds.—Penny Magazine.

Singular case of double vision.—At the London Medical society, on the 22d ult. Mr. Field related a remarkable case of double vision, which in some particulars differs from the usual symptoms of such affections. The patient is a young man aged 22, of abstemious habits, and so studious in playing and writing music as frequently to lose a great portion of his night's rest. He first began to see objects double about two years ago, but he did not pay any attention to the circumstance. Since then the affection has continued to increase, and he now sees two distinct objects, one a few inches above the other; that which he takes to be the real object, appearing rather the brighter of the two. It is only at a certain distance that he experiences this phenomenon. When near, objects are not doubled. There are no symptoms of disease of the brain. The eye is dark, and the pupil does not contract to the usual extent of healthy action. What is most remarkable in the case is, the fact of both eyes being similarly affected, so that if the patient closes either the same result follows as when they both open. Various opinions were expressed in the society with regard to the cause. Mr. Kingdon, thought that the habit which the eye had acquired of looking at two bars of music at once together with the abstemious habits of the patient, might have had considerable influence in the production of the disease.—Mr. Pilcher considered it either to be the result of incipient amaurosis or an irregular action of the muscles of the eyes. Mr. Dendy and the president thought that the cause must exist in the ball of the eye itself; some alteration, perhaps, in the humors. It was the general opinion of the society that the great application to music should at once be dispensed with by the patient. Lancet.

Singular fact, in Natural History.—About two months since, Mr. John Jones, residing in the upper part of this county, on going as usual to feed a sow and a fine litter of pigs, which he had in a pen adjoining his barn, was not a little surprised at finding that a bear which had for some time past committed various depredations in the neighborhood, had killed the sow, and as he supposed, entirely devoured her progeny. To make amends for his misfortune, as far as he could, he replenished his sty from the stock of a neighbor, and had nearly forgotten his loss, when, a few days since as he was in company with his son in the woods, in search of a stray cow, he suddenly came in contact with Madame Bruin, and his lost pigs, the whole family of which she had adopted as her own. Mr. Jones and his son were successful in securing all but one of the little wanderer, despite the threat-

ing attitudes assumed by their new found dam; and would have succeeded in capturing that, had she not made a hasty retreat with it in her mouth. Alleghany Republican.

Bishop Heber.—A splendid monument in memory of Bishop Heber has been erected, by public subscription, in the southeastern aisle of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Bishop is represented in a kneeling position with his left hand resting on the Bible, and the right hand applied to his breast. On the pedestal is a representation of the Bishop confirming two Indians. The monument, which is of very fine marble, was executed by Chantry, and cost £13,000.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR. We understand that, near Parrottville, in Cocke county, a Hickory tree was planted on one side of the road, somewhat withered, and opposite to it on the other a flourishing White Oak, both bearing flags, between which the President's carriage had to pass.

At Dandridge, in Jefferson county, we learn that a White Oak was erected on the public square, from which floated a white flag—the ladies dressed in white, waved their white handkerchiefs as he passed, and on his arrival at the tavern, every lady who had or could procure a white dress waited on him, and congratulated him on his arrival.

From these indications of public sentiment, we presume Gen. Jackson must have been convinced of two things.—First, that the people of East Tennessee personally entertain a due regard for him on account of the services he has rendered the country—and secondly, that they are immutably resolved to resist every influence which can be brought to bear upon them for the purpose of inducing them to desert the man of their choice, Judge White.

Jonesboro' Rep.

VAN BURENISM. A committee of the "General Convention of the Democratic party of the city and county of New York" some time since addressed a communication to Mr. Van Buren, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, embracing a "declaration of Principles" in regard to which an "expression of his views" was asked. Among these "Principles" are the following:

"Unqualified and uncompromising hostility to bank notes and paper money as a circulating medium, because gold and silver is the only safe and constitutional currency."

Hostility to any and all monopolies by legislation, because they are a violation of the equal rights of the people.

Hostility to the dangerous and unconstitutional creation of vested rights by legislation, because they are a usurpation of the people's sovereign rights. And we hold that all laws or acts of incorporation passed by one legislature can be rightfully altered or repealed by their successors.

To this Mr. Van Buren replies:

Gentlemen—I have had the honour to receive your letter, &c. In the great principle with which you set out, viz: "that the true foundation of republican government is the equal rights of every citizen in his person and property, and their management," I fully concur, and honor and respect all temperate and well directed efforts to protect and enforce it. For my views in regard to other propositions contained in the declaration, and especially to those which relate to the subject of banks, paper money, specie currency, and monopolies, you must allow me to refer you to a public course of no inconsiderable duration in the State and Federal Governments, and to a succession of public declarations heretofore made by me. On some of the latter subjects, I shall also have an occasion for a further public expression of my opinions in reply to a call made upon me before the receipt of your letter. To these acts and expressions, I respectfully invite your candid consideration, and if they should be found to bring my principles sufficiently near to those you espouse, to entitle me to your confidence, I shall be proud of possessing it. Accept, Gentlemen, my thanks for the kind expressions, &c.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION RETURNS. Moore and Montgomery, 1 Senator.—John B. Kelly, by a majority of 130 over James Allen—both for White.

Pasquotank and Perquimans, 1 Senator.—Jesse Wilson, (Whig,) by a majority of 274 over Francis Fletcher, (V. B.) Cowan and Gates 1 Senator.—W. W. Cowper, (V. B.) by a majority of 30 votes over John Walton.

Currituck and Camden, 1 Senator.—Daniel Lindsay, (V. B.) Buncombe, Haywood and Macon.—In this Senatorial District, James Gudger (Whig), is elected.

Wilkes and Ashe.—In this Senatorial District, Gen. Edmund Jones, (Whig) is elected.

Montgomery 2 Commoners.—Wm. Harris and Enoch S. Jordan, Whigs. Poll: Harris 831 Jordan 733 P. R. Lilly [W.] 533. For Sheriff, E. Hearne 662 D. Cochran 337, John Little 139.—All for White.

Lincoln, 5 members Michael Reinhardt, S.; Michael Henry Chisler, Oliver Holland and T. Ward, Commons: All Van Buren.

Iredell, 4 members.—G. F. Davidson, S.; J. A. King S. Doudermilk and T. M. Campbell, C. All for White.

Ashe, 1 Commoner.—Nye, (V. B.) Surry, 4 members.—Wm P. Dobson, Senate; Roberts Courts and Caloway Commons. All for Van Buren.

Rockingham.—Col David S. Read, S. without opposition; Gen Philip J. Iron and Blake Braswell, C.—all for Van Buren.

Rutherford 4 members.—J. McD. Carson, Senate; Dr. Miller, —Jefferson and J. H. Bedford, Commons—all for White.

Wilkes, 2 Commoners.—William or-

ton and — Petty—both Whigs. Buncombe, 2 members.—M. Patton and John Clayton (Whigs) elected.

Herford, 2 members.—George W. Montgomery, Senate; Kenneth Rayner, Commons; both Whigs.

Onslow, 2 members.—Daniel S. Saunders, S.; John A. Averitt, C. Both Van Buren.

Pasquotank, 1 Commoner.—John B. Muse (Whig.)

Perquimans, 1 member.—Josiah T. Granberry, (Whig.)

Currituck, 1 member.—Alfred Perkins, (Van Buren.)

Chowan, 1 member.—Thos. S. Hoskins.

Gates, 1 member.—Whitmel Snellings, (V. B.)

Guilford.—State of the poll for Commons: Lindsay [W.] 1171, Adams [W.] 885, Simpson [V. B.] 714, J. A. Smith [W.] 631, Peoples [W.] 363, Eli Smith [W.] 488, Mendenhall [W.] 542.

It is a fact worth noting, that the counties of Ashe, Caswell, Duplin, Edgecomb, New Hanover, Nash, Person, and Warren, which in 1824, gave majorities against Jackson, are found in 1836, in favor of Van Buren! And yet his friends say, that he is supported by the old Jackson party.—Raleigh Register.

FOREIGN.

Mr. Patterson, the American Consul General in Belgium, died at Antwerp on the 4th of July, at the age of 68 years. He had resided many years at Antwerp, and was much respected by the commercial classes of that city.

British Parliament.—A warm debate took place in the British House of Commons on the Irish Church Bill, between Lords J. Russell, Stanley, and others. The appropriation clause having been read, Mr. Mahon rose to move that it be struck out of the bill, contending that the question of the inalienability of church property admitted of no compromise and of no concession. On a division, the numbers were—for the clause 290—against, 264. Majority for Ministers, 26.

Steam cruisers are now employed by the British Government for the protection of the revenue.

His excellency Andrew Stevenson, minister to the Court of St. James, had arrived at London.

The farm of the late William Cobbett, called Normandy, in Surry has been sold for £265.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 30.

Irish Reform Bill—result of Conference, &c. In the Commons after the presentation of many petitions, there was a Conference with the Lords. The "Reasons" having been presented and read to the House.

Lord J. Russell, moved that they be taken into consideration that day three months. His lordship observed that there were observations in the lord's reasons, which induced him to cherish a hope that at no distant period—perhaps within a few months—their lordships would co-operate in the devising of measures for the improvement of local Government in Ireland.

After some discussion, in which Mr. Hume, Mr. O'Connell, &c. took part, the motion was carried without any division, by which decision the Commons have terminated the matter for the present session.

Bell's Weekly Messenger makes the following remarks upon this result:—

"Thus, therefore, the collision has terminated for the present, and we think we may add, as regards any peril to the constitutional joints and frame work of our government, has terminated altogether. There can exist, indeed, no manner of doubt that the radical and democratic party in the State, and all its ramifications in England and Ireland, are disposed to take the part of the ministers, and to denounce the conduct of the Lords as a harsh and a violent stoppage of the course at government. But, as was said by Sir Robert Peel, it is equally certain that the very great majority of the property and intelligence of the empire adheres most warmly to the Lords, and will support them in the fearless discharge of their constitutional duty."

Parliament was to be prorogued on the 1st of August.

A survey has been commenced for the great national Rail Road between London and Edinburgh.

Algiers, June 20.—The question as to the fate of Algiers being decided, several wealthy houses of Marseilles have sent over agents for forming agricultural, commercial, and industrial establishments. The place is tranquil. The harvest is going on well, and promises to be abundant. The hopes of the colonists are quite restored.

The building of houses and the widening of the streets at Algiers are going on with great activity.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

London, July 18.—A brush Expected.—The Paris paper of the 15th contain some notices of a supposed collision between the Turkish & French fleets off the coast of Tunis, upon which great interest and not a little uneasiness appeared to be felt.

INDIAN WAR.

Tallahassee, (Fl.) Aug. 13.—Volunteers.—No intelligence has yet been received from the Tennessee volunteers, since the return of Maj. Washington and Capt. Perkins. It is expected, however, that they will report Florida as being quite as healthy as the country where they are at present encamped. We are happy to state that there is no complaint of sickness among the Florida troops since the disappearance of the measles.

Horrible.—A few days since, a party of Lownds county (Ga.) volunteers fell in with a party of Creeks, near the Florida line, and killed ten warriors, and took eight women and children prisoners. The prisoners were taken to a house, under guard. In the evening, one of the squaws was observed to give her children drink from a coffee pot. Shortly after, she obtained leave of absence, and not returning, search was made for her, but she had made her escape. Her children were all found dead, from poison administered by their unnatural mother. On Wednesday, the 2d instant, Col. Wood of Randolph, (Ga.) with only thirty eight men under his command, discovered a large party of Indians in a swamp. The savages challenged him to come into the swamp against a "fair fight." Notwithstanding his inferiority in numbers, he boldly charged upon them. After a desperate engagement, hand in hand the savages fled in all directions. Twenty-seven warriors were found dead on the field of battle and many more were supposed to have been killed and wounded. Before their flight they strangled their children, by stuffing their mouths and nostrils with mud moss. The children were found in that condition after the battle was over.

A gentleman who arrived on Thursday from Key West, brings intelligence that a vessel commanded by a Spaniard and an American, recently touched an Indian Key full of negroes supposed to have been purchased from the Seminoles in exchange for ammunition. The people at the Key had not force enough to arrest the miscreants.

The Columbus Herald of the 16th of August states that Gen. Sanford had returned from his trip to Baker county, after an absence of 17 days, in which time they thoroughly scoured Chickasawhatchee, Echoonocoowe and Kichalooney swamps, but without finding the enemy. In hunting, however, fresh trails were frequently discovered and it was well known that the Indians were scattered through the swamp, but in portions too small and so securely were they covered by the thickness of the swamp, that it was found impossible to ferret them out. No Indians were therefore found nor was a fight had, with the exception of the skirmish between the Indians, and the scouting party under command of Col. Alford.

The same paper also states that a body of Tennessee troops accompanied by Paddy Carr and some 8 or 10 friendly Indians, visited the Hatchelclubbe and Cowage Creeks, entered the swamps and drove for Indians—they jumped up a party with whom they exchanged a few shots, and finally succeeded in capturing twelve, which number they brought to Fort Mitchell and placed in confinement; if our commanding officers would enlist a few more friendly Indians in the cause of the country against the hostile Indians, and place them under Paddy Carr as leader & commander, they would find this troublesome case soon swept from the docket, and the Court now sitting for the trial of savage marauders might be speedily adjourned, sine die.

There are scores of friendly Indians who are ready and willing for such enlistment. Gen. Sanford's command brought up and deposited at Fort Mitchell six women and children belonging to the hostile tribe. These Squads and their little ones, were found on the Kichalooney Creek, almost in a state of starvation. In flying from the whites, the men left them to take care of themselves; and being of times closely pursued by our troops, they had killed 7 of their children, who were crying with hunger, to prevent being overheard and discovered.

We hear from Tuskegee that strong hopes are now entertained, that the Indians, who have heretofore remained friendly, will be speedily removed without much difficulty. A contract has been lately entered into with a company of able and enterprising individuals, to remove them forthwith, and it is said that most of them are at this time apparently disposed to emigrate. Many of them have already encamped, preparatory to their departure, and others are daily coming in.—It is very probable, that the imposing force now quartered in that part of Alabama, has had its influence in bringing them to their present determination.—Ibid.

CHERAW GAZETTE. TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1836. A bale of new cotton from the plantation of Mrs. Harrington, was brought to this market on Saturday and sold at 20½ cents.

North Carolina Election.—Gen. Dudley the White candidate is elected by a majority of more than 5000 votes. Mr. Graham the White candidate is elected to Congress in the mountain District by a majority of 1614 votes. The Raleigh Star gives the Van Buren party a majority of two in the House of Commons, and claims a majority of from 2 to 4 in the Senate. The election of Governor proves beyond doubt that a large majority of the State is for White.

We see paragraphs going the rounds of the newspapers stating that the "awful disclosures of Maria Monk" have been proved to be false. We should rejoice to see proof of this kind; but all that has yet been given to the public seems to us to come far short of proof. Maria Monk long since challenged those who have charge of the Hotel Dieu Nunnery to let her enter that establishment with a committee one half of whom should be appointed by her opponents, and one half by herself, offering to let the truth or falsehood of her book be judged of by the report of such committee. Her opponents however, instead of acceding to this reasonable proposal, after the delay of a year, when they had time to make any change they might choose in the interior arrangement of buildings, carry in a committee of their own appointment, to prove that Maria Monk's account of the building is false. And the report of this committee is the proof that the book is false. In our view this movement of those who have charge of the nunnery is a strong circumstance tending to prove the truth of the book.

For the Gazette. TO THE PUBLIC. LT. MR. EDITOR: I beg leave through the columns of your paper to call the attention of Merchants and particularly those who are owners of Wagons, and all who expect to have goods hauled from the river, to notice the road on which they are to be hauled. It is now almost impassable. The object of this communication is to procure something to be done towards repairing it before the commencement of the business season. The writer is aware that there are a few who have a knowledge of the state of the road and are willing to contribute either money or labor, and it is his wish that some of them would name a day or two in the columns of the Gazette for working on said road. The writer will not be backward in doing his part.

A WAGON OWNER. A Temperance convention met at Saratoga on the 6th instant, and was attended by about 400 delegates, coming from almost every State in the Union and from Lower Canada. Chancellor Walworth was appointed President. Thirty-one resolutions were adopted; among them the following:

Resolved, That the proper means of accomplishing the above mentioned result [putting an end to drunkenness and its evils] are in our view, abstinence from the use, as a beverage, of intoxicating liquor, and from the making and furnishing of it to be used by others.

Resolved, That the embodying of all the members of families, embracing children as

well as adults in the temperance societies, in sabbath schools and literary institutions,—wherever they are disposed to unite in them, is in our view one of the "suitable ways" of promoting this cause.

Mr. Calhoun attended the recent commencement of Athens College, Georgia. While there a public dinner was tendered him in testimony of the very great regard in which his "distinguished public services, especially as relates to the question of abolition and the distribution of the surplus revenue" are held by "the citizens of Athens and its vicinity." But Mr. Calhoun, in obedience to a rule adopted several years since, declined the invitation.

Gen. Gaines having called upon the Governor of Tennessee for a brigade of Militia to be employed on the Western frontier, the Governor promptly issued his order for a brigade of volunteers, and the people of Tennessee as promptly obeyed the call. In the mean time the Governor forwarded a copy of Gen. Gaines' requisition to the President, who has countermanded it, and ordered the volunteers to be merely mustered into service and discharged, stating that if there are any appropriations out of which they can be paid, an order to that effect will be given.

The reason assigned by the President for countermanding the order is that there are no reasons set forth in the requisition of Gen. Gaines to justify the belief that the other forces at his disposal are insufficient. "To sanction that requisition," says the President, "for the reasons which accompany it, would warrant the belief that it was done to aid Texas, and not from a desire to prevent an infringement of our territorial or national rights."

The President has also addressed a communication to Gov. Morehead of Kentucky, ordering the troops called for by the requisition of Gen. Gaines, if they have been raised, to be discharged.

The Georgia Delegates to the Knoxville Convention have recommended a State Convention on the same subject to be held in Macon next November.

Lucifer Matches.—A gentleman of the U. S. Army bought a box of chlorate lucifer matches, and placed them on his parlor window. On the ensuing morning wishing to light a cigar he took up the box, when immediately on opening it, the air rushed in and the whole contents ignited with a slight detonation, burning his hand, and setting fire to several papers near him. This is published solely to put people on their guard, and may account for a number of fires in this city, the causes of which have hitherto been involved in mystery. The truth of the circumstance is sure.—N. Y. Trans.

A tumult in Burlington.—Considerable excitement and tumult took place in Burlington, New Jersey, on Saturday afternoon, in consequence of a claim having been established in the Mayor's court of that city, by a gentleman of Virginia, for a slave who had been a resident in the neighborhood of Burlington for seventeen years, and had acquired a small property. Several hundred persons attempted to rescue him, but were prevented by the the energy and judgement displayed by the mayor.

An Itinerant lecturer on abolition lately undertook to deliver a series of lectures on this subject in the church of Dr. Beaman of Troy. But the people determined that he should do no such thing. They twice made him leave the pulpit and the house; the first time by threats, and the second time by such missiles as brick bats and eggs. The eggs missed him, but came in contact with his friend Dr. Beaman, who ascended the pulpit with him as a sort of body guard.

It is stated in some of the religious papers that the Infidels held a meeting at Saratoga a week or two since to concert measures for propagating their opinions.

A Boston correspondent of the American Presbyterian states that in that city "youth of all classes and both sexes receive instruction at public expense." The primary schools are stated to number 60, containing 50 or 60 scholars each, and are under the instruction of female teachers. The "grammar and writing schools are eight in number, containing about 400 scholars each." The "Latin School" which was formed in 1635, three years after the settlement of the town, contains about 250 scholars. In these schools the children of the poorest parents as well as those of the richest, receive a good education without expense. The school houses, which are public property, are said to be worth \$200,000; and the annual tax for the support of the schools is about \$60,000. Besides these schools there are many private seminaries of excellent character. The public libraries in the city contain nearly 100,000 volumes. The number of Periodicals, daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly, published in the city, amounts to about eighty.

The Albany Evening Journal says, the receipts for travel on the Utica and Schenectady Rail Road, for the nine days subsequent to its opening on the 2d of August were \$11,096 53.

Female Husband.—The Journal of Commerce relates a singular case from the police court of New York. It is that of a woman brought to the office for some offence, in male attire. After her sex was discovered, another woman decently dressed called at the office and enquired for James Walker, the name by which the person called herself. Finding however that the sex of the prisoner had been discovered she refused to speak to her and went off in a passion. The prisoner upon further examination, stated that her true name was George Moore, Wilson, that she was born in Liverpool, where the name George is frequently given to females; that her parents having died when she was young, she was ill treated, and ran away to Scotland, putting on boy's clothes, and re-entered a factory at 12 years of age. She remained in the factory, still wearing boys' clothes, till she was nearly grown, when she married Eliza Cummings, and two days afterwards, sailed with her for Canada. A few days after the marriage she revealed her sex to her companion; but still they lived together as husband and wife from that time to the present which is fifteen years. The sex of the husband was kept so profound a secret that it was not known to the wife's father who lived with them some years. Such is the woman's statement. It is corroborated as well by a certificate of marriage found with her as by the vexation of the other woman at seeing that her sex had been discovered.

Charleston, Aug. 22. At the anniversary Meeting of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, held on Tuesday last, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year. JOHN HUME, President. HUGH ROSE, Vice-President. ROBERT W. ROPER, Cor. Sec. HENRY F. FABER, Treasurer. TOS. E. O'HEAR, Recording Sec.